

MARINE NEWS.

An Iron Passenger-Steamer to Be Built for the Goodrich Line.
A Collision in the Harbor That Might Have Proved Serious.
How Canadian Tug-Captains Feel About Secretary French's Letter.
A Variety of Local and General News—News by Telegraph, Etc.

HOME GATHERINGS.

AN IRON PASSENGER STEAMER FOR THE LAKES.
During the past week the Chicago Tribune has been publishing a series of articles on the proposed construction of an iron passenger steamer for the Goodrich Line. The steamer, which is to be built at the Goodrich shipyard at Chicago, will be the largest and most modern of its kind on the Great Lakes. It will be 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and will have a draft of 12 feet. It will be capable of making a run of 12 miles an hour, and will be able to carry 100 passengers. The steamer will be built at a cost of \$100,000, and will be ready for service in the fall of 1886.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.
The collision between the iron passenger steamer and the tugboat in the harbor last week was a serious one. The steamer, which was on its way to Detroit, was struck by the tugboat, which was on its way to the city. The collision resulted in the death of one man and the injury of several others. The steamer was damaged, and the tugboat was sunk. The cause of the collision was the negligence of the tugboat captain, who was not paying attention to the steamer's movements.

THE CANADIAN TUG-CAPTAINS.
The Canadian tugboat captains have expressed their dissatisfaction with the letter from Secretary French, which was published in the Tribune last week. They feel that the letter was unfair to them, and that it was an attempt to blame them for the collision. They say that they were not negligent, and that the collision was the fault of the steamer captain.

THE NEW PASSENGER STEAMER.
The new iron passenger steamer for the Goodrich Line is now under construction at the Goodrich shipyard at Chicago. It will be the largest and most modern of its kind on the Great Lakes. It will be 200 feet long, 25 feet wide, and will have a draft of 12 feet. It will be capable of making a run of 12 miles an hour, and will be able to carry 100 passengers. The steamer will be built at a cost of \$100,000, and will be ready for service in the fall of 1886.

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ARTILLERY.

Its Management During Engagement.
The Battle of Gettysburg Made an Illustration.

Controversy Between Gens. Hancock and Hunt.
How Hancock's Plan Made Victory Cost Many Lives, and Nearly Lost the Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—When Gen. Hancock and his "Joint Committee on the Organization of the Army" met at the War Department last week, they were engaged in a controversy over the management of the artillery during the battle of Gettysburg. The controversy was between Gen. Hancock and Gen. Hunt, who was then in command of the artillery. Gen. Hancock's plan was to have the artillery fire in a mass, while Gen. Hunt's plan was to have the artillery fire in a line. The controversy was not settled until the middle of the week.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
The battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the Civil War. It was fought on July 1-3, 1863, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Union forces, commanded by Gen. Meade, defeated the Confederate forces, commanded by Gen. Lee. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the Union. It prevented the Confederate army from advancing into the North, and it gave the Union the time it needed to reorganize its forces.

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The artillery played a crucial role in the battle of Gettysburg. It was the only branch of the army that was able to fire from a distance. The artillery was used to break up the Confederate lines, and to support the Union infantry. The artillery was commanded by Gen. Hunt, who was then in command of the artillery.

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SEA-LIONS AT LARGE.

High Waves Destroy Their Pen and They Swim Out to Sea—The Aquarium at New York Island Loses Its Chief Attraction.

NEW YORK, July 30.
Three weeks ago Mr. William A. Zieglar, the proprietor of the Ocean Hotel and the Brighton Beach Pavilion, bought a sea-lion from the Aquarium at New York Island. The sea-lion, which was named "Fanny," was a female and was about three years old. She was brought to the pavilion by a boat from the aquarium, and she was kept in a pen at the pavilion. She was a great attraction, and she was loved by the people who came to the pavilion.

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ALABAMA GREENBACK PLOT.

The True Inwardness of Gen. Weaver's Mission in That State.

Montgomery, Ala., July 30.
The following is a true and correct statement of the mission of Gen. Weaver to Alabama, as given by him to the press. Gen. Weaver was sent to Alabama by the Republican National Committee, and his mission was to organize the Republican party in that state. He was to do this by organizing the Greenback party, which was a new party that was formed by the fusion of the Greenback party and the Republican party.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.
The Greenback party was a new party that was formed by the fusion of the Greenback party and the Republican party. It was formed in 1875, and it was the first time that the Greenback party and the Republican party had fused. The party was formed to fight the issue of the Greenback currency, and it was the first time that the Greenback party and the Republican party had fused.

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EDUCATIONAL.

JACKSONVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30.
The Jacksonville Business College and English Training School is a new school that was founded in Jacksonville, Florida. It was founded by Mr. J. W. Baker, and it was the first time that a business college and an English training school had been founded in Jacksonville. The school was founded to provide education for the people of Jacksonville, and it was the first time that a business college and an English training school had been founded in Jacksonville.

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UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S DAY SCHOOL.
The Mrs. Cuthbert's Day School is a new school that was founded in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded by Mrs. Cuthbert, and it was the first time that a day school had been founded in Chicago. The school was founded to provide education for the children of the people of Chicago, and it was the first time that a day school had been founded in Chicago.

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